IMT Nuremberg Archives

H – 1115

International Court of Justice

H1115 – 0001

ADOPTION AND PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM FOR PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS

* * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

d. The Nazi conspirators adopted and publicized a program of relentless persecution of Jews.

(1) Official program of NSDAP ..... p. 1

(2) Development of ideological basis for anti-Semitic measures ..... pp. 1-3

(3) Anti-Semitism as an instrument for the formation of a national front..... pp. 3-4

(4) Systematic persecution of Jews:

(a) Boycott of 1 April 1933 ..... pp. 4-5

(b) Laws eliminating Jews from various offices and functions ..... pp. 5-7

(c) Deprivation of Jews of their rights as citizens ..... pp. 7-8

(d) Program of 9 November 1938 and elimination of Jews from economic life ..... pp. 9-11

(e) Extermination of German Jews ..... pp. 11-13

Appendix:

A - List of documents cited.

B - English translations of documents cited.

* * * *

Robert H. Jackson
U. S. Chief of Counsel

Of Counsel:

1st Lt. Samuel L. Sharp.

H1115-0003

II
C
3

d. The Nazi conspirators adopted and publicized a program of relentless persecution of Jews.

(1) The official program of the NSDAP, proclaimed 24 February 1920 by Adolf Hitler at a public gathering in Munich, contains among its 25 points the following:

Point 4: "None but members of the nation (Volksgenosse) may be citizens. None but those of German blood, whatever their creed, may be members of the nation. No Jew, therefore, may be a member of the nation."

Point 5: "Anyone who is not a citizen may live in Germany only as a guest and must be regarded as being subject to legislation for foreigners".

Point 6: "The right to determine matters concerning government and legislation is to be enjoyed by the citizen alone. We demand therefore that all appointments to public office, of whatever kind, whether in the Reich, Land, or municipality, be filled only by citizens. . ."

Point 7: "We demand that the state make it its first duty to promote the industry and livelihood of citizens. If it is not possible to nourish the entire population of the State, the members of foreign nations (non-citizens) are to be expelled from the Reich."

Point 8: "Any further immigration of non-Germans is to be prevented. We demand that all non-Germans who entered Germany subsequent 2 August 1914, shall be forced immediately to leave the Reich."

Point 23: "We demand legal warfare against conscious political lies and their dissemination through the press. In order to make possible the creation of a German press we demand:

(a) that all editors and collaborators of newspapers published in the German language be members of the nation.

(b) non-German newspapers be requested to have express permission of the State to be published. They may not be printed in the German language.

(c) non-Germans be prohibited by law from financial participation in or influence on German newspapers, and that as penalty for contravention of the law such newspapers be suppressed and all non-Germans participating in it expelled from the Reich . . . . . "

1708-PS The Program of the NSDAP

(2) This program was preceded and followed by speeches and writings of Hitler, Rosenberg, Goebbels, Streicher and others, in which the "ideological" basis was developed for measures against the Jews.

H1115 - 0004

(Lt. S. L. Sharp)

Among the innumerable statements made by the leaders of the NSDAP, including some of the defendants, are the following:

The defendant ROSENBERG advocated in 1920 the adoption of the following program concerning the Jews:

"(1) The Jews are to be recognized as a (separate) nation living in Germany, irrespective of the religion they belong to.

(2) A Jew is he whose parents on either side are nationally Jews. Anyone who has a Jewish husband or wife is henceforth a Jew.

(3) Jews have no right to speak and write on or be active in German politics.

(4) Jews have no right to hold public offices, or to serve in the Army either as soldiers or as officers. However, their contribution of work may be considered.

(5) Jews have no right to be leaders of cultural institutions of the state and community (theaters, galleries, etc.) or to be professors and teachers in German schools and universities.

(6) Jews have no right to be active in state or municipal commissions for examinations, control, censorship, etc. Jews have no right to represent the German Reich in economic treaties; they have no right to be represented in the directorate of state banks or communal credit establishments.

(7) Foreign Jews have no right to settle in Germany permanently. Their admission into the German political community is to be forbidden under all circumstances.

(8) Zionism should be energetically supported in order to promote the departure of German Jews - in numbers to be determined annually - to Palestine or generally across the border."

2842-PS (ALFRED ROSENBERG: Die Spur des Juden in Wandel der Zeit, 1920, in Schriften aus den Jahren 1917-1921, Munich 1943, pp. 320-321.)

Rosenberg's "Zionism" was neither sincere nor consistent. In 1921 he advocated breaking up Zionism "which is involved in English-Jewish politics".

2432-PS: Rosenberg, Schriften aus den Jahren: (Writings of the Years) 1921-1923, p. 497.

He advocated in 1921 the adoption of "all Germans" of the following slogans: "Get the Jews out of all parties. Institute measures for the repudiation of all citizenship rights of all Jews and half-Jews: banish all the Eastern Jews; exercise strictest vigilance over the native ones....."

H1115 - 0005

2432-PS, Alfred Rosenberg: Schriften aus den Jahren (Writings of the years 1921-1923) 1921-1923, p. 497

The defendant FRICK and other Nazis introduced a motion in the Reichstag on 27 May 1944, "to place all members of the Jewish race under special laws".

2840-PS, Dr. Wilhelm Frick und sein Ministerium (Dr. Wilhelm Frick and his Ministry), edited by H. Bruntiener, published in the Central Publishing House of the Nazi Party, Munich, 1937, p. 182.

The defendant FRICK also asked in the Reichstag, on 25 August 1924, for the realization of the Nazi program by "exclusion of all Jews from public office."

2393-PS, Unsere Reichsregierung (Our Reich Government), C. A. Weller, Berlin, 1936, p. 87.

(3) Anti-Semitism was seizedupon by the Nazi conspirators as a convenient instrument to unite groups and classes of divergent views and interests under one banner.

(a) Adolf Hitler described racial anti-Semitism as "a new creed for the masses" and its spreading among the German people as "the most formidable task to be accomplished by our movement".

2881-PS, Speech of 12 April 1922 quoted in Adolf Hitler's Reden, published by Dr. E. Boepple, Munich 1934, p. 21.

The defendant ROSENBERG called for the "Zusammenraffen aller Deutschen zu einer stahlharten, voelkischen Einheitsfront" (gathering of all Germans into a steel-hard racial united front) on the basis of anti-Semitic slogans.

2432-PS, Alfred Rosenberg, Schriften aus den Jahren 1921-1923 (Writings of the Years 1921-1923), p. 497.

Gotfried Feder, official commentator of the Nazi Party program, stated: "Anti-Semitism is in a way the emotional foundation of our movement."

2844-PS, Das Programm der NSDAP und seine weltanschaulischen Grundgedanken (The Program of the NSDAP and its basic ideas), by Gottfried Feder, August, 1927, Verlag, F. Eher Nachf., Munich, p. 17.

(b) There are innumerable admissions on the part of the Nazi leaders as to the part which their anti-Semitic propaganda played in the acquisition of control. Thefollowing frank statement concerning the purpose of racial propaganda was made by Dr. Walter Gross, director of the Office of Racial Policy of the Nazi Party:

H1115-0006

(Lt. S. L. Sharp)

"In the years of fight, the aim was to employ all means of propaganda which promised success in order to gather people who were ready to overthrow, together with the Party, the harmful post-war regime and put the power into the hand of the Führer and his collaborators . . . In these years of fight the aim was purely political: I meant the overthrow of the regime and acquisition of power . . . Within this great general task the education in racial thinking necessarily played a decisive part, because herein lies basically the deepest revolutionary nature of the new spirit."

2845 - PS, Gross: Ein Jahr rassenpolitische Erziehung (One Year of Racial Education) by Dr. Gross in Nationalsozialistische Monatshefte, # 54 published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Munich, September, 1934, pp 833-834.

In another official Nazi publication, recommended for circulation in all Party units and establishments, it is stated:

"The whole treatment of the Jewish problem in the years prior to our seizure of power is to be regarded essentially from the point of view of the political education of the German people." To disregard this angle of the use made of anti-Semitism means "to disregard the success and aim of the work toward racial education."

2427 - PS, Das rassische Erwachen des deutschen Volkes (The Racial Awakening of the German Nation), in Nationalpolitische Aufklärungsschriften, Vol. 5, Berlin, 1935, pp 24-25.

(4) After the acquisition of power the Nazi conspirators initiated a state policy of persecution of the Jews.

(a) The first organized act was the boycott of Jewish enterprises 1 April 1933.

The boycott action was approved by all the defendants who were members of the Reichsregierung, and the defendant Streicher was charged with its execution. Presented as an alleged act of "self defense", the boycott action was intended to frighten Jewish public opinion abroad and force it, by the threat of collective responsibility to all Jews in Germany, to desist from warning against the Nazi danger.

2409 - PS, Dr. Joseph Goebbels: Vom Kaiserhof zur Reichskanzlei (Goebbels' Diary), Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Munich, 1941, pp. 290,291,292. (From the Imperial House to the Reich Chancellery)

2410 - PS, Voelkischer Beobachter, South German edition, 31 March 1933, p.1, containing the boycott appeal, Streicher's instructions, and his statement to the press.

H1115-0007

The boycott was devised on a demonstration of the extent to which the Nazi Party controlled its members and the German masses; consequently, spontaneous action and physical violence were discouraged. Goebbels stated:

> "The national-socialist leadership had declared: 'The boycott is legal', and the government demands that the people permit that the boycott be carried out legally. We expect iron discipline. This must be for the whole world a wonderful show of unity and manly training. To those abroad who believe that we could not manage it, we want to show that we have the people in our hand."
>
> 2431-PS, Goebbels speech in Berlin, 1 April 1933, quoted in Revolution der Deutschen", pp. 160-161. "14 Jahre Nationalsozialismus".

(b) The Nazi conspirators then issued the first series of anti-Jewish laws. Their legislative program was gradual and, in the beginning, relatively "moderate".

In the first period, which dates from 7 April 1933 until September 1935, the laws eliminated Jews from public office and limited their participation in schools, certain professions, and cultural establishments. The following are the major laws issued in this period:

H1115-0008

(Lt. S. L. Sharp)

Document number	Date	Reichsgesetzblatt Page	Title and Gist of Law	Signed by
1397-PS	7.4.33	I.175	Gesetz zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums (Law for the reestablishment of the professional civil service), removing Jews from Civil Service.	Hitler Frick Schwerin V.Krosigk
140/ 2011-PS	7.4.33	I.188	Gesetz uber die Zulassung zur Rechtsanwaltschaft (Law relating to admission to the Bar) removing Jews from the Bar.	Guertner
2868-PS	22.4.33	I.217	Gesetz betreffend die Zulassung zur Patentanwaltschaft (Law relating to the admission to the profession of patent agent and lawyer) excluding Jews from acting as patent attorneys.	Hitler Guertner
2869-PS	6.5.33	I.257	Gesetz uber die Zulassung von Steuerberatern (Law relating to the admission of Tax Advisors) eliminating "non-Aryans" from the profession of tax consultants.	Hitler Schwerin V.Krosigk
2084-PS	22.4.33	I.215	Gesetz uber die uberfullung deutscher Schulen (Law against the over-crowding of German schools and higher institutions) limiting drastically the number of Jewish students.	Hitler Frick
2870-PS	26.7.33	I.538	Verordnung zur Durchfuehrung des Gesetzes uber den Widerruf von Einbuergerungen (Executing decree for the law about the Repeal of Naturalizations and the abjudication of German citizenship) defining Jews from Eastern Europe as "undesirable" and subject to denationalization.	Pfundtner (Asst. to) Frick
2083-PS	4.10.33	I.713	Schriftleitergesetz (Editorial Law) barring "non-Aryans" and persons married to "non-Aryans" from the newspaper profession.	Hitler Goebbels
2984-PS	21.5.35	I.608	Wehrgesetz (Law concerning Armed Forces) barring "non-Aryans" from military service.	V. Blomberg

On 10 September 1935, Minister of Education Rust issued a circular ordering the complete elimination of Jewish pupils from "Aryan" schools.

2894-PS, Dokumente der deutschen Politik, (Documents of German Politics), Vol. 3 1937, p.152.

This legislative activity, in addition to being the first step towards the elimination of the Jews, served an "educational" purpose and was a further test the extent of control exerted by the Nazi Party and regime over the

H1115-0009

(Lt. S. Sharp.)

German masses.

Dr. Achim Gercke, racial expert of the Ministry of the Interior, stated:

> 2904-PS "The laws are mainly educational and give direction. The aspect of the laws should not be underestimated. The entire nation is enlightened on the Jewish problem; it learns to understand that the national community is a blood community; it understands for the first time the racial idea, and is diverted from a too theoretical treatment of the Jewish problem and faced with the actual solution."

It was clear, however, that the Nazi conspirators had a far more ambitious program in the Jewish problem and put off its realization for reasons of expediency.

The above quoted Dr. Gercke stated:

> 2904-PS "Nevertheless the laws published thus far cannot bring a final solution of the Jewish problem, because the time has not yet come for it, although the decrees give the general direction and leave open the possibility of further developments.
>
> "It would be in every respect premature now to work out and publicly discuss plans to achieve more than can be achieved for the time being. However, one must point out a few basic principles so that the ideas which one desires and must have ripened will contain no mistakes.....
>
> "All suggestions aiming at a permanent situation, at a stabilization of the status of the Jews in Germany do not solve the Jewish problem, because they do not detach the Jews from Germany.....
>
> "Plans and programs must contain an aim pointing to the future and not merely consisting of the regulation of a momentarily uncomfortable situation."

(c) After the usual propaganda barrage, in which the speeches and writings of the defendant Streicher were most prominent, the Nazi conspirators initiated the second period of anti-Jewish legislation (15 September 1935 to September 1938).

In this period the Jews were drprived of their full rights as citizens (First Nürnberg Law) and forbidden to marry "Aryans" (Second Nürnberg Law). Further steps were taken to eliminate Jews from certain professions, and the groundwork was laid for the subsequent expropriation of the Jews.

The Nürnberg Laws were hailed as the fulfilment of the Nazi Party program.

(Lt. S. Sharp)

H1115-0010

The major laws issued in this period are listed below:

Document Number	Date	Reichsgesetzblatt Page	Title and Gist of Law	Signed By
1416-PS	15.9.35	I 1145	Reichsbürgergesetz (Reich Citizenship Law), first Nürnberg Law, reserving citizenship for subjects of German blood	Hitler Frick
2000-PS	15.9.35	I 1146	Gesetz zum Schutze des deutschen Blutes, (Law for protection of German blood and German honor, forbidding marriages and extra-marital relations between Jews and "Aryans"	Hitler Frick Guertner Hess
1417-PS	14.11.35	I 1333	Erste Verordnung zum Reichsbürgergesetz (First regulation to Reich citizenship law, defining the terms "Jew"and "part-Jew". Jewish officials to be dismissed.	Hitler Frick Hess
2871-PS	7.3.36	I 133	Gesetz über das Reichstagwahlrecht (Law governing elections to the Reichstag) barring Jews from Reichstag vote.	Hitler Frick
1406-PS	26.4.38	I 414	Verordnung über die Anmeldung des Vermögens von Juden (Decree for reporting Jewish owned property, basis for subsequent expropriation.	Goering Frick
2872-PS	25.7.38	I 969	Vierte Verordnung zum Reichsbürgergesetz Fourth decree on the Citizenship Law, revoking licenses of Jewish physicians.	Frick
2873-PS	17.8.38	I 1044	Zweite Verordnung zur Durchfuhrung des Gesetzes über die Aenderung von Familiennamen und Vornamen (Second decree on law concerning change of first and last names, forcing Jews to adopt the names "Israel" and "Sara"	Frick
2874-PS	27.9.38	I 1403	Fünfte Verordnung zum Reichsbürgergesetz "Fifth decree to law relating to the Reich citizenship, revoking admission of Jewish lawyers.	

H1115 - 0011

(d) In the autumn of 1938, within the framework of economic preparation for aggressive war and as an act of defiance to world opinion, the Nazi conspirators began to put into effect a program of complete elimination of the Jews.

The measures taken were partly presented as retaliation against "world Jewry" in connection with the killing of a German embassy official in Paris. Unlike the boycott action in April, 1933, when care was taken to avoid violence, an allegedly "spontaneous" pogrom was staged and carried out all over Germany on orders of Heydrich.

The organized character of the pogrom is also obvious from the admissions of Heydrich and others at a meeting at the Air Ministry in Berlin.

> 1816-PS, Stenographic Report of the meeting on the Jewish question under the chairmanship of Goering, Field Marshall in the Reichs Air Force, 12 November 1938.

The legislative measures which followed were discussed and approved in their final form at a meeting on 12 November 1938 under the chairmanship of the defendant GOERING, with the participation of the defendants FRICK and FUNK, and others. The meeting was called following Hitler's orders "requesting that the Jewish question be now, once and for all, coordinated and solved one way or another". The participants agreed on measures to be taken "for the elimination of the Jew from German economy". Other possibilities such as the establishment of ghettos, stigmatization through special "insignia", and "the main problem, namely to kick the Jew out of Germany" were also discussed. All of these measures were later enacted, as soon as material conditions permitted.

(Lt. S. L. Sharp)

1816-PS, Stenographic report on the conference on the Jewish question under the chairmanship of Goering at the Reich Ministry for Air on 12 November 1938.

The laws issued in this period were signed mostly by the defendant Goering, in his capacity as Deputy for the Four Year Plan, and were thus strictly connected with the consolidation of control over German economy in preparation for agressive war.

The major laws issued in this period are listed below:

Document number	Date	REICHSGESETZBLATT Page	Title and Gist of Law	Signed by
1412-PS	12.11.38	I 1579	Verordnung über eine Suhneleistung der Juden (Order concerning expiation contribution of Jews of German nationality obligating all German Jews to pay a collective fine of 1.000.000.000 Reichsmark.	Goering
2875-PS	12.11.38	I 1580	Verordnung zur Ausschaltung der Juden aus dem deutschen Wirtschaftsleben (decree on elimination of Jews from German economic life), barring Jews from trade and crafts.	Goering
1415-PS	28.11.38	I 1676	Polizeiverordnung uber das Auftreten der Juden in der Oeffentlichkeit (Police regulation of the appearance of Jews in public), limiting movement of Jews to certain localities and hours.	Heydrich (assistant to Frick)
1409-PS	3.12.38	I 1709	Verordnung über den Einsatz des Jüdischen Vermögens (Order concerning the Utilization of Jewish property, setting time limit for the sale or liquidation of Jewish enterprises; forcing Jews to deposit shares and securities held by them; forbidding sale or acquisition of gold and precious stones by Jews.	Funk Frick

H1115-0013

Document number	Date	REICHSGESETZBLATT Page	Title and Gist of Law	Signed by
1419-PS	30.4.39	I 864	Gesetz über Mietverhältnisse mit Juden (Law concerning Jewish tenants) granting to landlords the right to give notice to Jewish tenants before legal expiration of lease.	Hitler Guertner Krohn Hess Frick
2876-PS	4.7.39	I 1097	Zehnte Verordnung zum Reichsbürgergesetz (Tenth decree relating to the Reich Citizenship Law), forcible congregation of Jews in the "Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland".	Frick Rust Korrl Hess
2877-PS	1.9.41	I 547	Polizeiverordnung über die Kennzeichnung der Juden (Police order concerning identification of Jews) forcing all Jews over 6 years of age to wear the Star of David.	Heydrich

(e) Early in 1939 Hitler and the other Nazi conspirators decided to arrive at a "final solution of the Jewish problem".

In connection with preparations for aggressive war, further consolidation of controls and removal of elements not belonging to the Volksgemeinschaft (racial community) were deemed necessary. The conspirators also anticipated the conquest of territories in Eastern Europe inhabitated by large numbers of Jews and the impossibility of forcing large-scale emigration in war-time. Hence, other, more drastic measures became necessary. The emphasis in this period shifted from legislative acts to police measures.

On 24 January 1939 Heydrich was charged with the mission of "arriving at a solution of the Jewish problem".

710-PS, Letter from Goering to Heydrich.

On 15 January 1939 the defendant ROSENBERG stated in a speech at Detmold:

> "For Germany the Jewish problem will be solved only when the last Jew has left Germany."

On 7 February 1939, Rosenberg appealed to foreign nations to forget "ideological differences" and unite against the "real enemy" the Jew. He advocated the creation of a "reservation" where the Jews of all countries should be concentrated.

2843-PS, Dokumente der deutschen Politik (Documents of German Politics) Vol. VII 2, p. 728-729.

In his Reichstag speech on 30 January 1939, Hitler made the following "prophecy":

> "The result (of war) willbe . . . the annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe."

2644-PS, Voelkischer Beobachter, 1 February 1939

Thus the direction was given for a policy which was carried out as soon as the conquest of foreign territories created the material conditions. (For the carrying out and results of the program of the Nazi conspirators, see Section of Brief on "Crimes against Humanity: Persecution of Jews.")

In the final period of the anti-Jewish crusade of the Nazi conspirators very few legislative measures were passed. The Jews were delivered to the SS and various extermination staffs. The last law dealing with the Jews in Germany put them entirely outside the law and ordered the confiscation by the State of the property of dead Jews:

1422-PS, Dreizehnte Verordnung zum Reichsburgergesetz (Thirteenth Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law), 1 July 1943, Reichsgesetzblatt, I 372, signed by Frick, Bormann, Schwerin v. Krosigk, Thierack.

H1115-0014

(Lt. S. L. Sharp).

H1115-0015

This law was a weak reflection of a factual situation already in existence. Dr. Wilhelm Stuckart, assistant to the defendant Frick, stated at that time:

> "The aim of the racial legistlation may be regarded as already achieved and consequently the racial legislation as essentially closed. It led to the temporary solution of the Jewish problem and at the same time prepared the final solution. Many regulations will lose their practical importance as Germany approaches the achievement of the final goal in the Jewish problem."
>
> Stuckart and Schiedermair: Rassen- und Erbpflege in der Gesetzgebung des Reiches (The care for Race and Heredity in the Legislation of the Reich), Leipzig, 1943, p. 14.

H1115-0016

INDEX OF DOCUMENTS--TRIAL BRIEF ON ADOPTION AND PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM FOR PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS

	Document No.	Description of Document	Page Number
1.	~~374-PS~~	~~Series of teletype orders.~~	~~9~~
2.	710-PS	Letter from Goering to Heydrich, dated July 1941	12
3.	1397-PS	Law for reestablishment of the professional Civil Service, dated 7 April 1933	6
4.	1401-PS	Law regarding admission to the Bar, dated 7 April 1933	6
5.	1406-PS	Decree for the reportinf of Jewish-owned property, dated 26 April 1938	8
6.	1409-PS	Order concerning utilization of Jewish property, dated 3 December 1938	10
7.	1412-PS	Order concerning expiation contribution of Jews of German nationality, dated 12 Nov. 1938.	10
8.	1415-PS	Police regulation of the appearance of Jews in public, dated 28 Nov. 1938	10
9.	1416-PS	Reich citizenship law of 15 Sept. 1935	8
10.	1417-PS	First regulation to Reich citizenship law, dated 14 Nov. 1935.	8
11.	1419-PS	Law concerning Jewish tenants, dated 30 April 1939.	11
12.	1422-PS	Thirteenth regulation under the Reich citizenship law, dated 1 July 1943.	12
13.	1708-PS	The Program of the NSDAP	1
14.	1816-PS	Report of meeting on the Jewish question, 12 November 1938.	9-10
15.	2000-PS	Law for the protection of German blood and German honor, dated 15 Sept. 1935.	6
16.	2022-PS	Law against overcrowding of German schools and higher institutions, dated 25 Apr. 33.	6
17.	2083-PS	Editorial law, dated 4 October 1933.	6
18.	2084-PS	Law on the formation of student organizations at scientific universities, dated 22 Apr. 33.	6
19.	2409-PS	Excerpts from Dr. Joseph Goebbels: "Vom Kaiserhof zur Reichskanzlei" (Goebbels Diary).	4
20.	2410-PS	Voelkischer Beobachter, South German Edition, 31 March 1933 - Article by Julius Streicher on the "coming popular action" under banner headline, "Bear the World Enemy."	4
21.	2427-PS	The Racial Awakening of the German Nation in National-politische Aufklärungsschriften, Vol. 5, Berlin, pp. 24-25.	4

	Document No.	Description of Document	Page Number
22.	2431-PS	Goebbels speech in Berlin, 1 April 1933, quoted in Revolution der Deutschen; 14 Jahre Nationalsozialismus, pp. 160-161.	5
23.	2432-PS	Excerpts from Rosenberg, Schriften aus den Jahren (Writings of the Years) 1921-1923.	2-3
24.	2664-PS	Hitler's speech to the Reichstag, 30 Jan. 39 quoted from Voelkischer Beobachter, Munich Edition, 1 February 1939, No. 32, p. 6.	12
25.	2840-PS	Dr. Wilhelm Frick und sein Ministerium (Dr. Wilhelm Frick and his Ministry) edited by H. Pfundtner, 1937, p. 182.	3
26.	2841-PS	Stuckart and Schiedermair: Rassen und Erbflege in der Gesetzgebung des Reiches (The Care for Race and Heredity in the Legislation of the Reich), Leipzig, 1943, p. 14.	13
27.	2842-PS	Alfred Rosenberg, Die Spur des Juden in Wandel der Zeit, 1920, in Schriften aus den Jahren 1917-1921, Munich 1943, pp. 320-321.	2
28.	2843-PS	Documente der Deutschen Politik, Vol. VII2, pp. 728-729.	12
29.	2844-PS	Das Programm der NSDAP und seine weltanschaulischen Grundgedanken (The Program of the NSDAP and its Basic Ideas) by Gottfried Feder, August 1927, Munich, p. 17.	3
30.	2845-PS	Ein Jahr rassenpolitische Erziehung (One Year of Racial Political Education) by Dr. Gross in Nationalsozialistische Monatshefte #54, Sept. 1934, pp. 833-834.	4
31.	2868-PS	Law relating to the admission to the profession of patent-agent and lawyer, dated 22 Apr. 33.	6
32.	2869-PS	Law relating to the admission of tax advisors, dated 6 May 1933.	6
33.	2870-PS	Executory decree for the law about the repeal of naturalizations and the abjudication of German citizenship, dated 26 July 1933.	6
34.	2871-PS	Law governing elections to the Reichstag, dated 7 March 1936.	8
35.	2872-PS	Fourth decree on citizenship law, revoking licenses of Jewish physicians, dated 25 July 38.	8
36.	2873-PS	Second decree on law concerning change of first and last names, forcing Jews to adopt the names "Israel" and "Sara", dated 17 Aug. 38.	8
37.	2874-PS	Fifth decree to the law relating to Reich citizenship, dated 27 September 1938.	8
38.	2875-PS	Decree on elimination fo Jews from German economic life, dated 12 Nov. 38.	10
39.	2876-PS	Tenth decree relating to the Reich citizenship law, dated 4 July 1939.	11
40.	2877-PS	Police order concerning identification of Jews, dated 1 September 1941.	11

H1115-0017

	Document No.	Description of Documents.	Page Number.
41.	2881-PS	Extract from Hitler's speech of 12 April 1922 quoted in Adolf Hitler's Reden edited by Dr. Ernst Boepple, Munich, 1934, p. 20-21.	3
42.	2893-PS	Extract from an article on "Dr. Frich and the Unity of the Reich" by Walther Koerber, published in Unsere Reichsregierung (Our Reich Cabinet), Berlin, 1936, p. 87.	3
43.	2894-PS	Documente der Deutschen Politik, Vol. III, 1937, p. 152.	6
44.	2904-PS	Gercke: The Solution of the Jewish Problem, published in Nationalsozialistische Monatshefte #3k, May 1933, p. 195-197.	7
45.	2984-PS	Law concerning armed forces, dated 21 May 1935.	6

H1115-0018